CLARK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Vegetation Management

2012 Annual Report

Milk thistle flower (*Silybum marianum)*

Table of Contents

11104 NE 149th St. Building C-200
Brush Prairie WA 98606

Telephone: (360) 397-6140
Fax: (360) 759-6557

weed.management@clark.wa.gov
www.clark.wa.gov/environment

Introduction

2012 provided Clark County Vegetation Management with a host of significant challenges including major changes to the field inspection program, multiple management changes and the process of implementing a new weed board. As expected, staff rose to the occasion displaying exemplary teamwork, flexibility and commitment in executing the program's mission of effectively controlling noxious and invasive vegetation within our county.

Vegetation Management has the authority through Clark County Code Title 7 to implement RCW 17.10. The stated purpose of RCW 17.10 is "to limit economic loss and adverse effects to Washington's agricultural, natural, and human resources due to the presence and spread of noxious weeds on all terrestrial and aquatic areas of the state." These state and local regulations are central to most of the program's primary functions. These functions are prioritized based on the classification of weeds as shown below.

Clark County possesses a large and diverse landscape with multiple watersheds, land uses, and transportation corridors. These factors play a primary and ongoing role in making control, enforcement and education efforts difficult and ever-changing. Since we acknowledge that there is no short cut to protecting the natural assets and infrastructure of our County, the Clark County Noxious Weed Board and Vegetation Management subscribe to a well-planned, long-term Integrated Pest Management (IPM) philosophy that best serves our landscape, our citizens and our future.

Weed Class Descriptions

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. **Eradication of all class A plants is required by law.** Figures 1-3 exemplify recent Class A weed control projects in Clark County.
Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal.
Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds which are already widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. The class C status allows counties to enforce control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Basics

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans for both short-term weed control and long-term, sustainable land management. This is a process that starts with an understanding of the soil, water, natural resources, and human impacts on a site of interest. Often, weeds invade due to overgrazing, bare soil, or other factors that should be corrected initially. It emphasizes an understanding of the weed species including basic plant physiology and ecology, and best timing for control. IPM uses control methods that are effective. In addition, control should be economical, low risk to people, and mindful of environmental processes.

Physical, cultural, biological and chemical control methods are tailored specifically for the weed of concern and the site (Figure 1). These control methods should be looked at as tools in a toolbox; IPM selects the right tools for the job at hand (Figure 2). Most often, control is best achieved by using more than one tool. IPM emphasizes that weed control is not a one-time proposition; the weed control process should be viewed as a cycle that rotates through planning, control, and evaluation (Figure 3).

As weed issues change over time, the IPM plan is reworked. The overall process takes steps to prevent weeds from establishing, as a greater focus is given to preventing future infestations.

Figure 1: A biological control release

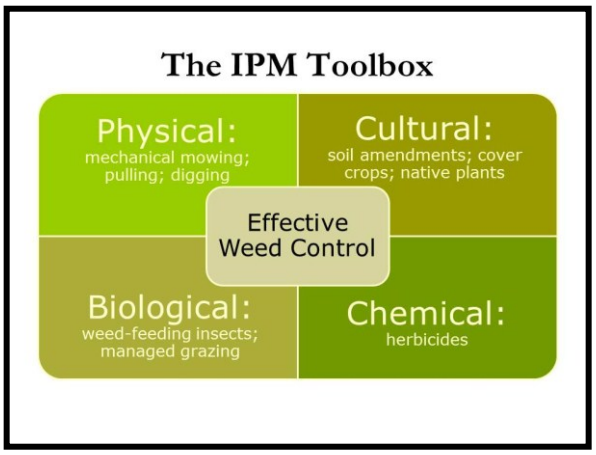

Figure 2

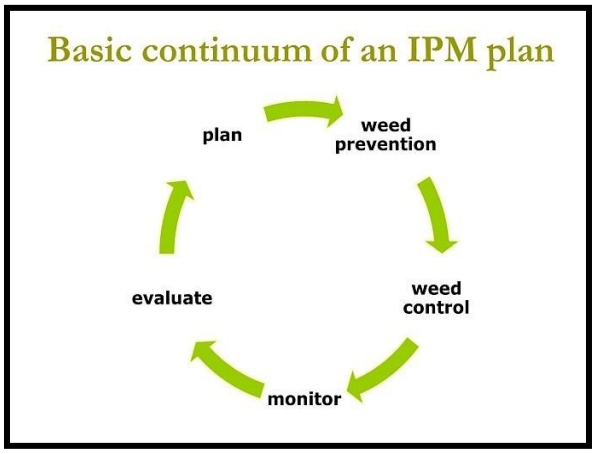

Figure 3

FIELD INSPECTION:

Program Overview

The Field Inspection Program is a central component of the division's primary mission, which is to identify and prevent or eradicate noxious weed infestations. The program recognizes that the ongoing participation of all landowners within the county is essential to achieve meaningful and measurable success. Washington State's noxious weed law (RCW 17.10) requires landowners to control noxious weeds on their properties, but we have found that voluntary participation and education are equally key elements in achieving desired, long-term results.

In 2012, we reduced the number of field inspection districts from five to three, resulting in much larger coverage areas. The program also experienced the elimination of assistant inspectors, a new weed coordinator, and explosive growth in the Weed Free Forage Program. Continually seeking better and more efficient ways of meeting current and future challenges is necessary as we strive to provide optimum results while facing the reality of budget and staffing limitations.

The division's renewed commitment to Early Detection Rapid Response, which is a prompt and coordinated eradication response to the initial establishment of an invasive species (EDRR) as well as IPM processes led to the creation of the class A specialist position. This position compliments an inspector's regular responsibilities by also determining the scope of class A noxious weed problems through targeted surveys of all terrestrial and aquatic areas in the county. The class A inspector typically works closely with the weed coordinator, private landowners, and in some cases, neighboring counties to develop and emphasize priority weed control within the county.

In 2012, the division targeted the following class A species: milk thistle *(Silybum marianum* (Figure 4), slenderflower thistle *(Carduus tenuiflorus)*, giant hogweed *(Heracleum mantegazzianum)*, garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata)*(Figure 5) and shiny geranium *(Geranium lucidum)* (Figure 6).

Figure 4: Milk thistle was controlled at a total of 32 sites, with 11 new infestations controlled in 2012

Figure 5: 202 Garlic mustard sites were controlled in 2012, with only 2 new infestations found.

Figure 6: Shiny geranium was controlled at a total of 131 sites in 2012.

Although the number of the initial reports in 2012 rose measurably for the third consecutive year (Figure 7), we were much more successful working with property owners to avoid violations and enforcement actions (Figure 8). This is viewed as a major success considering it was accomplished with fewer inspectors and overall staff. It also reflects, to some degree, the renewed emphasis on educating landowners and seeking creative, flexible solutions that work for everyone.

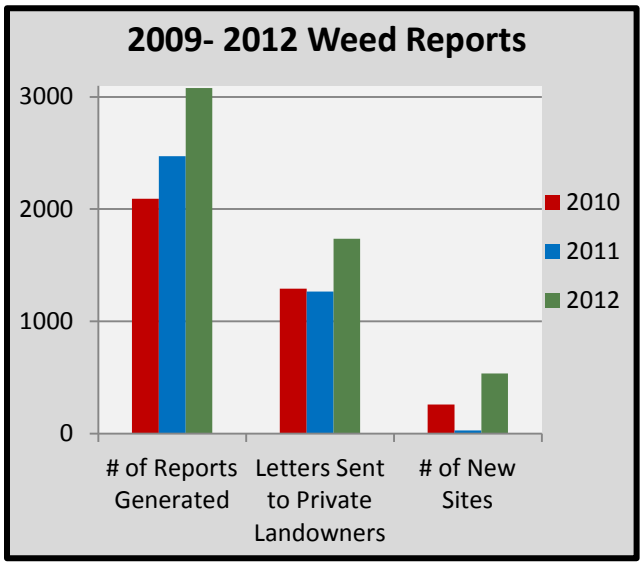

Figure 7

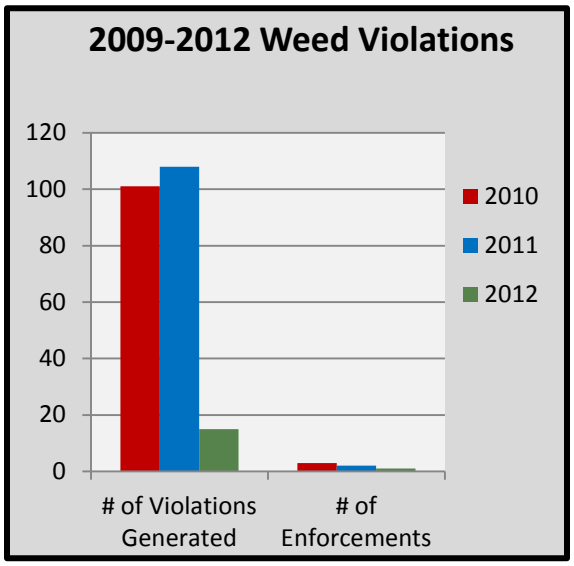

Figure 8

Weed Free Forage

Invasive weeds displace native plants, reduce habitat for indigenous wildlife and threaten the diversity of our natural landscape. They can destroy pastures and rangelands, alter soil quality, dry up water supplies, poison livestock and decrease agricultural production.

One way to check the spread of invasives is to limit production and transportation of agricultural products that contain seed from invaders. Washington State Department of Agriculture's Wilderness Hay and Mulch Program (WWHAM) establishes guidelines and standards for certified weed free agricultural products that reduce the spread of invasive plants throughout North America.

In 2009, Vegetation Management formally agreed with Washington State Department of Agriculture to inspect and certify hay, straw and gravel products produced in Clark County to WSDA standards. In 2012, Clark County's involvement in the program experienced tremendous growth (Figure 9) fueled by increasing demands and the growing awareness of the many benefits of using weed free products.

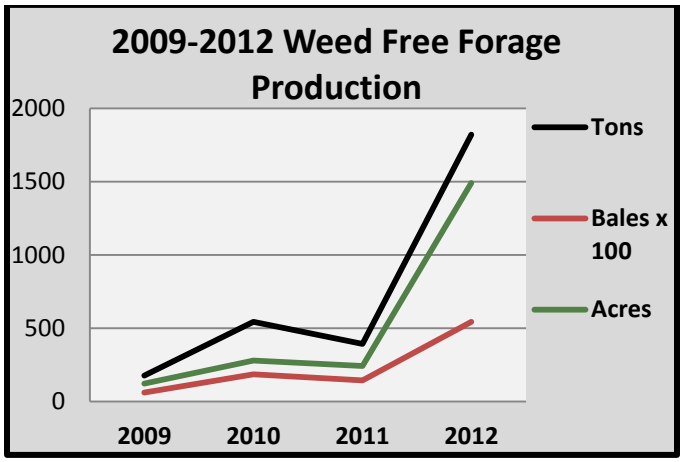

Figure 9

Class A Control Projects

Class A noxious weeds are usually new to the area or region. These are non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited, making eradication attainable and of the highest priority. Of the 41 class A species listed on the Washington State Noxious Weed List, seven have been found within Clark County. The goal in these cases is always the same: eradication of existing infestations and prevention of new infestations. Preventing seed production is crucial for long-term eradication.

Our program achieved control (containment and prevention of seed dispersal) on 95 percent of all known class A sites found in 2012. Staff did control work at 202 garlic mustard, 131 shiny geranium, 31 milk thistle and 11 slenderflower thistle locations (Figures 10-13).

Garlic mustard was again emphasized with the most individual sites documented and time allocated to survey and control current infestations. By year end 16,545 acres had been surveyed, 7,800 pounds had been pulled, several sites were spot treated with herbicide, and survey work had revealed two new infestations.

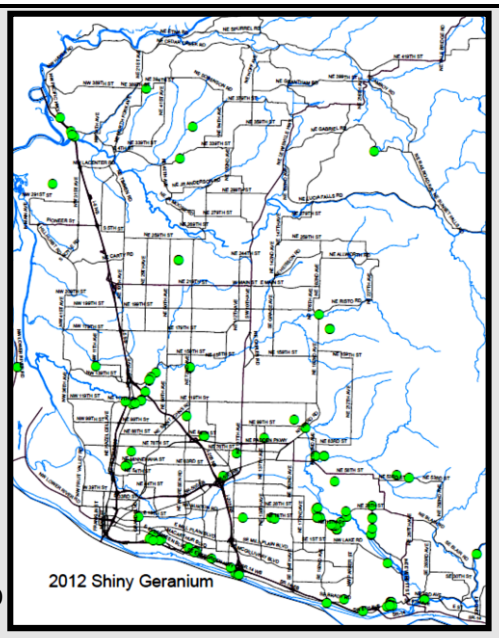

Figure 10

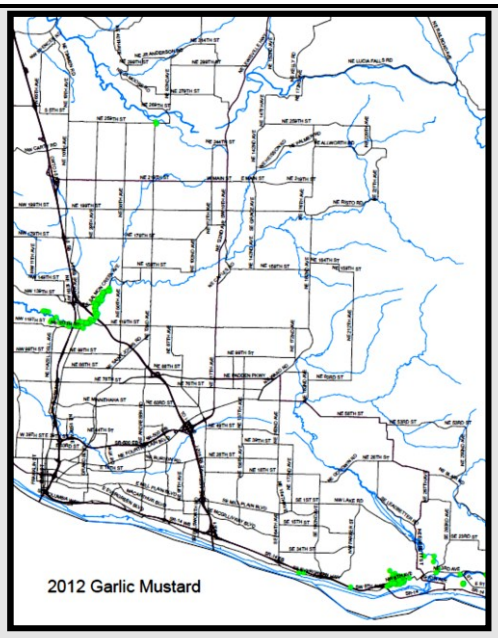

Figure 11

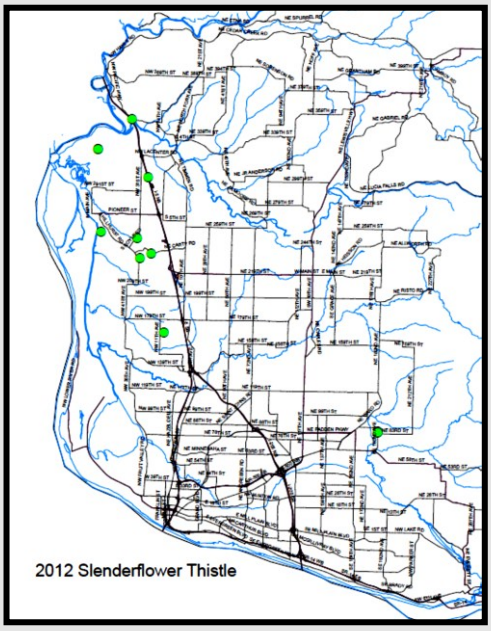

Figure 12

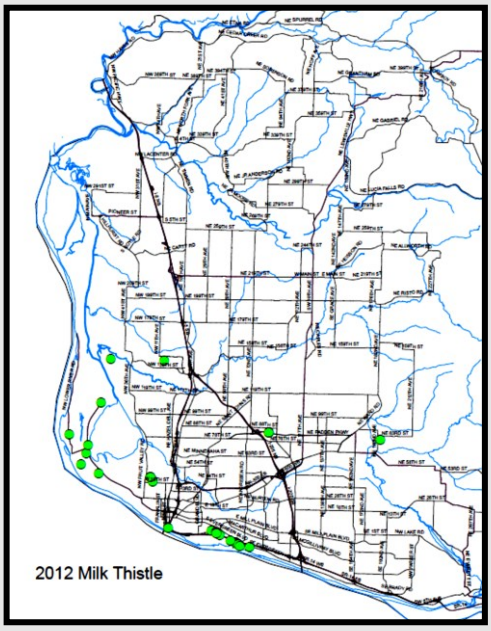

Figure 13

COUNTY PROPERTIES:

Parks

There are several noxious and invasive plant species in our county parks. These invasive species are a continuous threat to the quality of wildlife habitat, local fisheries, native plant species, and the aesthetic and recreational value of park lands.

Since 2009, Vegetation Management has worked under an agreement with Clark County Public Works to find and control noxious and invasive vegetation in county parks. Vegetation Management is responsible for all herbicide application activities, which include pre-emergent, post-emergent, and noxious weed control on about 190 sites on more than 7,272 acres.

Surveyed and treated parks properties included regional, community, and neighborhood parks and the following regional trail systems: Chelatchie Trail, Frenchman's Bar Trail, Moulton Falls Trail, Cougar Creek and Salmon Creek Greenways. Documented noxious weeds were subsequently controlled by utilizing IPM principles (Figure 2). Of the total lands under Vegetation Management oversight, there was a 120 percent increase in total acres treated in 2012, which equaled 272 acres of park lands. This increase was accomplished with only a 27 percent increase in labor hours.

Figure 14: Cherry Neighborhood Park in Vancouver

Medians

Vegetation Management staff also applied herbicide to county roadway medians and related landscapes through the agreement with Public Works. Staff spent 304 hours treating 54 acres at 87 separate sites. The work performed included pre-emergent, post-emergent, turf weed control and noxious weed control.

Stormwater Facilities

Stormwater facilities are manmade structures such as detention ponds and bioswales. They effectively reduce flooding, slow down water flow and clean contaminants from the water. Controlling noxious weeds as soon as they are detected in stormwater facilities helps prevent future repairs, reduces blockage of waterways, eliminates competition with native vegetation and prevents weeds from spreading to neighboring properties.

In 2012, Vegetation Management performed weed control at a total of 500 stormwater facilities. Of these facilities, 300 were public sites on 329 acres. Weed control was performed on 140

percent more sites in 2012 than 2011 and actual area treated increased 46.6 percent to 258.71 acres (Figure 15). Despite the increase in workload, overall chemical use decreased in stormwater facilities. This was primarily due to the prioritization of weed species receiving treatment and the success of previous chemical applications.

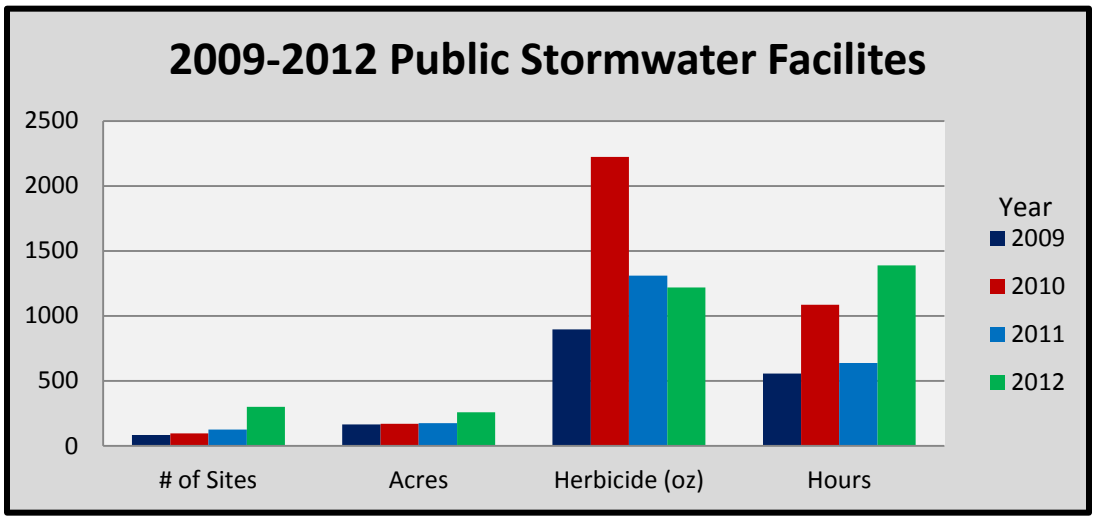

Figure 15

The other 200 sites were private stormwater facilities. These sites are a new addition to the work Vegetation Management performs in support of the Clean Water Program. A total of 272 hours were spent reviewing, inspecting and monitoring private facilities to ensure compliance with Washington State law RCW 17.10. Of the 200 sites, 18 were not in compliance (Figure 16). Four sites were not inspected because the owners denied Clark County access to the property.

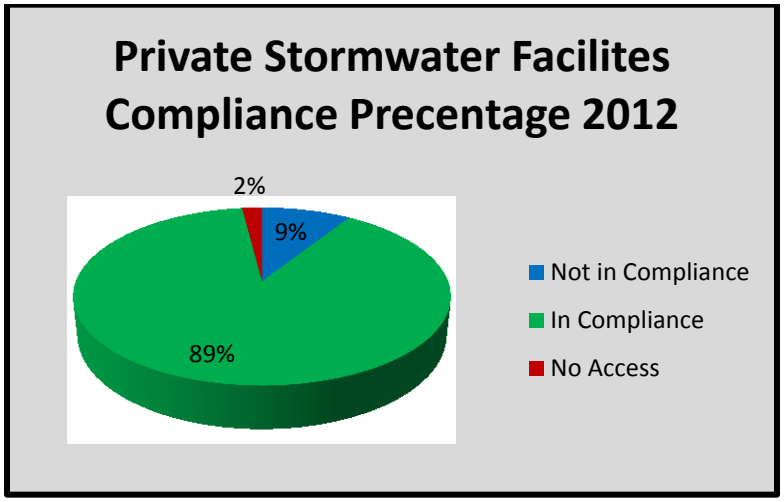

Figure 16

English Pit & Leichner Landfills

The Sustainability and Outreach Division of Environmental Services contracts Vegetation Management to support management of landfill properties. The scope of work at these sites includes spraying to control blackberry and a variety of other noxious weeds.

At English Pit Landfill Cap, work was needed to meet Clark County noxious weed control requirements as well as Washington State Department of Ecology requirements for vegetation control on a closed but actively monitored landfill (Figure 17). In 2012, three treatments were used to control vegetation on the landfill cap (Table 1).

Dollar Amount Spent	Labor Hours	Acres Treated	Gallons of Herbicide Mixture
$1,329	28	16	950

Table 1: English Pit Landfill Cap output summary

Figure 17

At the Leichner Landfill, the scope of work included weed control to bring the property up to Clark County and Washington Department of Ecology standards for active, but closed landfills. To ensure the property met these requirements, three treatments were implemented (Table 2).

Dollar Amount Spent	Labor Hours	Acres Treated	Gallons of Herbicide Mixture
$2,900.00	37	21	805

Table 2: Leichner Landfill Output Summary

Spray Truck Operations

Vegetation Management performs services for Clark County Public Works to control weeds along county roadways, which increases safety and reduces maintenance costs. This control work is done primarily using a truck-mounted, computerized spray platform and console which logs data and aids in creating accurate maintenance schedules and information. For 2012, the spray truck applied herbicide to 577 total acres over a span of 2,450 miles of county right of way. Primary areas of use for the "spray rig" are:

GUARDRAILS

Bare ground applications are made twice per year to accommodate maintenance personnel and tasks. The spray treats one foot in front, and terrain permitting, nearly two feet beyond the guardrail. In 2012, 29 acres of guardrail zones were treated. Previously, this work was very labor intensive with individuals using backpack sprayers and walking all areas in often unsafe conditions to perform thorough applications. As spray truck efficiencies have expanded, significantly fewer hours are now allocated to this project and exposure of staff to unsafe conditions has been dramatically reduced. Cost savings in 2012 directly attributed to the use of the spray truck is more than $9,000.

PITS AND SHEDS

The spray truck is used to maintain county pit and shed facilities, keeping gravel piles, access roads and perimeters free of grasses and noxious weeds. This prevents inadvertent transfer of weed and/or seed to areas beyond these county facilities. 102 acres of pits and sheds received treatment in 2012.

SLURRY, CHIPSEAL AND OVERLAY PREPERATION

Per the annual agreement with Public Works, Vegetation Management assists with the preparation of roads scheduled for surface and edge maintenance. The spray truck, with occasional support in the form of backpack spot spraying by other staff, applied Roundup and Oust XP to control vegetation in road cracks and at street edges. This application combination effectively addresses both pre- and post-emergent weed issues for several weeks after treatment. The spray truck provided this service on over 218 lineal miles of county roadsides and surfaces in 2012.

RIGHT OF WAY-ZONE 1

The spray truck conducts over 800 lineal miles of bare ground applications to county owned right of way per year. Focused primarily on public safety, the division's zone 1 program was developed to remove enough vegetation (usually 12 inches wide) from roadside shoulders to:

- Enhance rainwater runoff from road surfaces to ditches and unpaved surfaces along roads.
- Reduce puddles and vehicle hydroplaning for traffic safety.
- Reduce or eliminate the encroachment of grasses and weeds to paved areas, eliminating the likelihood of vegetation or mud damage.
- Enhance visibility and increase awareness of slight or non-existent shoulders and ditches.
- Reduce mowing frequency.

RIGHT OF WAY-ZONE 2

To combat the spread of aggressive broadleaf weeds, zone 2 maintenance procedures were expanded in 2009 to include spring and fall applications of herbicide up to six feet beyond the road edge. This resulted in a significant reduction of broadleaf weed growth and noticeably reduced the spread of wild chervil *(Anthriscus sylvestris)*, mare's tail *(Hippuris vulgaris L.),* knapweed *(Centaurea spp.)* and other troublesome species. The benefit of these applications suggests Vegetation Management should continue the semi-annual schedule, as it will reduce the cost of temporary employment for assisting field inspectors with backpack treatment of weeds in zone 2 in the future. In 2012, zone 2 applications totaled 940 lineal miles.

	Guardrails	Pits and Sheds	Slurry, Chipseal & Overlay Protection	Right of Way - Zone 1	Right of Way-Zone 2
Total Area Treated	29 Acres	102 Acres	218 Lineal Miles	800 Lineal Miles	940 Lineal Miles

Table 3: Spray Truck Output Summary

Specialty Services

Vegetation Management implements projects and provides noxious weed control for other divisions of Environmental Services, Clark County General Services, and Clark County Public Works outside the previously mentioned agreement.

Environmental Services' projects include two sites: Terrace Gardens, which required the control of grass and noxious weeds to expand Terrace Gardens Food Forest at Heritage Farm; and Planet Clark Emerald House, which required the control of blackberries and noxious weeds for a Habitat for Humanity development (Figure 18).

Figure 18

General Services' projects consist of the Chelatchie Prairie Railroad and the Heritage Farm site (Table 4). The railroad bare ground treatments, which covered 33 miles (112 acres), require the use of Hi-rail equipment fitted with a temporary spray tank. Heritage Farm has undergone general noxious weed control where Japanese knotweed *(Polugonum cuspidatum)* and yellow flag iris *(Iris pseudacorus)* were the primary species of concern.

# of Contracts	Acres	Labor Hours
8	246	246

Table 4: Specialty services output

Additional work for Public Works includes five Real Property Services sites, which typically require general noxious weed control to remain in compliance. Targeted weeds generally include Canada thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*, bull thistle *(Cirsium vulgare)*, and tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea)*. Weed control in these sites is done primarily using an ATV that contains a skid sprayer.

NATURAL AREAS:

Mitigated Wetlands

Mitigated wetland sites receiving weed control totaled 601.67 acres within 94 sites; a 4.16 percent increase in treated acres and 18.98 percent increase in treated sites from 2011. There are 11 new sites covering 173.39 acres including: Whipple Creek stream restoration, NE 72nd Ave sewer expansion, Salmon Creek Interchange mitigation, JC Ward Bridge, Stormwater capital improvement offsite, NE 103rd Street Stormwater Facility (SWF) outfall repair, Pleasant Valley Bridge mitigation, Teal Pointe SWF mitigation, Cougar Creek Bridge mitigation, NW 4th Avenue SWF-offsite-mitigation, and Moorehaven Slide.

Legacy Lands

Thirty two Legacy Lands locations received weed control services in 2012. Of these sites, 17 received mechanical and/or herbicide treatments from Vegetation Management staff, four received mechanical treatments from Public Works staff at the request of environmental services, and four had weed control performed by lessees. Six new sites are slated to be surveyed for invasive species, followed by the creation of site specific IPM plans. In 2012, about 1,200 hours of division labor was expended doing work on legacy sites, including 515 hours doing herbicide applications on over 400 acres.

Currently there are 13 active Growing Green plantings on Legacy Lands properties. Much of the Legacy Lands weed control focus in 2012 was centered in the Lower East Fork and Lower Salmon Creek regions on properties directly adjacent to the planting projects in an effort to ensure that the restoration plantings are successful over the long-term.

Camp Bonneville

In 2012, Vegetation Management continued to conduct targeted weed control at Camp Bonneville as part of an ongoing agreement with Public Works. Surveys and herbicide applications totaling 420 hours were performed, which was consistent with the work volume for 2011. The primary focus of the control work was directed at Canada thistle, bull thistle, tansy ragwort, meadow knapweed *(Centaurea jacea x nigra)*, Scotch broom *(Cytisus scoparius)* and

non-native blackberry *(Rubus spp.)*. Weed control at Camp Bonneville is coordinated with the unexploded ordinance cleanup and sustainable forestry logging programs to reduce weeds that typically invade as a result of such activities.

Hairy-stemmed checker-mallow *(Sidalcea hirtipes),* a state-listed rare plant, is found in small numbers at Camp Bonneville. When Vegetation Management began working at the camp, the checker-mallow was under significant pressure from invasive weeds. Through careful IPM chemical and mechanical control in 2010 and 2011, we were able to remove invasive non-native blackberry and thistle. This treatment appears to be responsible, at least in part, for greater numbers of checker-mallow in the summer of 2012.

Growing Green Projects

In 2012, Vegetation Management staff, working as a key partner in the Growing Green Program, completed eight new planting projects. These sites included three afforestation projects on Legacy Lands, two wetland mitigation projects, two grants associated with riparian or in stream restoration and one rain garden site.

Ongoing maintenance was performed at 19 existing Growing Green sites. Tasks such as watering young plants, controlling weeds and other competing vegetation using IPM control principals, tree protector and sign maintenance, as well as survivorship counts were all carried out by regular or seasonal Vegetation Management employees.

In addition, four volunteer events were organized and coordinated, with the help of an AmeriCorps member. Locations were selected based on potential ecological benefits as well as the ability to foster community involvement and accessibility. About 4,000 hours of staff time was used in conjunction with Growing Green projects this year.

Japanese Knotweed Project

Japanese knotweed poses a significant threat in riparian areas, where it is a problem during flood events and rapidly colonizes shorelines, islands and adjacent forest areas. This perennial plant is difficult to control because it has extensive deep rhizomes that crowd out all competition.

In 2012, Vegetation Management secured grant funding through the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) to do knotweed control and survey work in areas of the upper and lower Washougal River. Several other regional partners, including the cities of Camas and Washougal, participated in the project with Vegetation Management staff performing all associated control work and herbicide applications. During the course of the project, from July through October, over 12 miles of river were surveyed, 306 acres were successfully treated and 793 private property owners were contacted and educated (Figure 19).

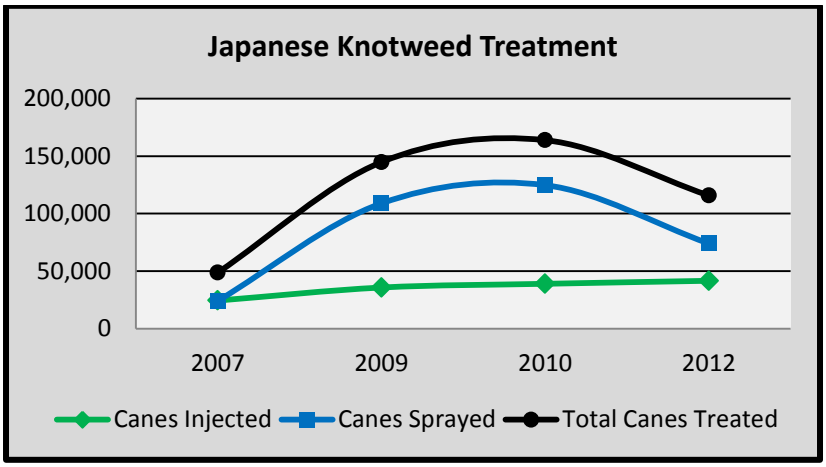

Figure 19

Note that in Figure 19, the 2009 project focused more on the upper Washougal River and the Little Washougal River, whereas the 2010 project focused more on the lower Washougal River. The 2012 knotweed project focused on both the upper and lower Washougal River. The numbers suggest an overall reduction in knotweed canes.

Milfoil Project

One of the many highlights of this year was the manual control of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriopyllum spicatum L.*) at the Curtin Creek Enhancement Area. The manual control consisted of hand pulling and using a net to capture plant fragments and then placing the milfoil in a bag as shown in Figure 20. The milfoil was discarded from the bags in a designated area where it was left to dry out. This method has been effective at reducing the density of the plant and has been used to clear the channels at the Curtin Creek mitigation site. Over a period of six days, 365 bags were filled with milfoil totaling 10,950 lbs.

Figure 20: Removal of Eurasian watermilfoil in Curtin Creek.

2012 Milk Thistle Grant Project

Milk thistle is a biennial or winter annual thistle, with large white-marbled leaves that can grow to six feet in height (Figure 21). Consumption by livestock or grazing animals causes nitrate poisoning which can be fatal, particularly in sheep or cattle. This particular thistle is listed in Washington State as a class A plant, which makes eradication mandatory. A grant from the Washington State Department of Agriculture allowed Vegetation Management staff to do

extensive survey, control and education work in 2012. Vegetation Management was able to survey over 900 acres of known infestation sites, surrounding properties and potential sites based on public contacts and tips. Thirty-two parcels were eventually identified as having current milk thistle infestations and nine acres received herbicide treatment. Twenty-two private landowners and 10 public agencies received aide in the form of control treatments or education, and many other landowners benefited from survey activities that confirmed milk thistle was not present. The largest single infestation of nearly 200 plants was at the Port of Vancouver. Although milk thistle had been previously documented on port properties, this identification was a result of extensive survey work related to the grant. By late summer of 2012 all known milk thistle in Clark County had been controlled.

Figure 21: Milk thistle growing amongst shiny geranium, another class A weed

LOCAL and REGIONAL COOPERATION:

Partnerships

In 2012, Vegetation Management continued to explore the advantages and benefits of partnering with neighboring counties and related entities to achieve mutually beneficial results. Increased participation in the 4 County CWMA (Cooperative Weed Management Area), which includes Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties in Oregon, proved worthwhile. We also continued our involvement in the Southwest Washington CWMA which consists of Wahkiakum, Klickitat, Cowlitz, and Skamania counties, in addition to numerous other regional partners. The intent of our CWMA and partnership commitment is to create and support collaborative management between all stakeholders throughout the region. Noxious weeds are mobile, adaptable and destructive by definition. As such, cooperation, shared knowledge and partnerships are essential to achieving maximum results in the control and eradication of noxious weeds in the region. Additionally, these partnerships provide access to new sources of funding and serve as a starting point for meaningful dialogue, making programs more efficient.

A prime example illustrating the advantages of inter-local agreements and cooperation is our 2012 class A grant partnership with Skamania County. After obtaining a grant from WSDA the two counties worked in cooperation to control garlic mustard, giant hogweed and shiny geranium. The scope of the work ranged from landowner education and outreach to extensive

surveying and control work designed to enhance and protect native habitat using IPM practices and philosophy.

Vegetation Management again partnered with the Washington Service Corps division of AmeriCorps in 2012 for another AmeriCorps placement, who serves as the education and outreach facilitator for Vegetation Management, spearheading an EDRR program and representing the division at outreach events in 2013.

Education/Outreach

Vegetation Management staff commonly provide information to the public regarding noxious weeds, IPM control options and proper herbicide use and timing. Most of this work is done through direct contact, letters, survey work, or presentations. Staff operated informational booths at the Clark County Horse Expo, the Clark Public Utilities Home and Garden Idea Fair, and the Clark County Fair, allowing us "face time" with over 3,000 people. These interactions resulted in numerous requests for property visits, site surveys and supplemental presentations. The public relations and educational component of the program is an ongoing priority and will continue to grow in scope. Staff also organized and coordinated several volunteer events, including weed pulling and tree planting projects, taking advantage of additional opportunities to interact with local citizens.

Weed Board

In Washington State, county weed control boards and the weed coordinator are responsible for ensuring that landowners comply with the noxious weed laws. The Clark County Noxious Weed Board is officially charged with providing policy guidance to the Vegetation Management program. They also provide the Board of County Commissioners with advice, perspective and a means of gauging community opinion. The board consists of five volunteer citizens who represent the five weed districts within the county, and a representative from WSU Clark County Extension. In 2012, all of the existing volunteer board members retired or departed from service, leading to the implementation of an all new board as we enter 2013. The current board members are:

DISTRICT #1	Vacant
DISTRICT #2	Kent Wright
DISTRICT #3	Bill Zimmerman
DISTRICT #4	Jerry Kolke
DISTRICT #5	Robert Melo
County Extension Representative	Charles Brun

2012 Staff:

Full Time Staff

Markham Abbott	Spray Truck Project Lead, NPDES Permitting
Denielle Cowley	Spray Program Lead, Mitigated Wetland Specialist, Stormwater Vegetation Specialist
Casey Gozart	Natural Areas (Legacy Lands/Growing Green), Camp Bonneville, Grant Applications
Kara Hauge	Class A Field Specialist, Parks Spray Program Lead, Knotweed Program Lead, Grant Applications
Ron Hendrickson	Field Inspector, MOA and project work
Glenn Lebsack	Office Assistant
Mike Monfort	Field Inspector, Weed Free Forage Lead, Interim Weed Coordinator
Keith Radcliff	Field Inspector, Safety Coordinator
Kevin Tyler	Division Manager

TEMPORARY SEASONAL STAFF

Tila Crick	Stormwater and Wetlands
Jeff Duvall	Stormwater and Wetlands
Dan Ebert	Roadside Spray Program
Kyle Kalian	Parks and Knotweed Project
Emelie McKain	AmeriCorps Volunteer
Rogielo Medina	Natural Areas
Taylor Remme	Natural Areas, Stormwater
Dan Scheetz	Natural Areas
Mike Van Kirk	Stormwater and Wetlands